

## TORONTO DAIRIES.

A COMPLAINT AND AN INVESTIGATION  
BY OUR REPORTERS.

New Cattle are kept in the Northwest of the City—Unsanitary and Unventilated Barns—No Water in Cows—An Unsanitary Business.

A correspondent residing in the vicinity of Brockton writes to THE GLOBE as follows:—  
The prevalence of diphtheria in the northwest portion of the city is probably due, in some degree, to the numerous dairies that abound in that section. The cows are poorly fed, miserably housed, and the milk which they are watered with the centre of the city is not only unwholesome, but the health officer should make a rigid inspection of these places at the earliest opportunity.

The city health officers have, it appears, many times visited the filthy dairies referred to by our correspondent; but no good resulted from these visits. The many cases of disease, too, which have been apparently traced to filthy places in that quarter, have been reported to the Board, but no action has yet been taken by the health officer, and the new dairies in the Brockton district a number of places which seem to be a danger to the public health. A representative of THE GLOBE yesterday visited the "northwest portion" of the city and examined several of the dairies situated in the Brockton district. He found five operating on what might be said to be a large scale, with small means and little accommodation or equipment for the business of dairying. The number of cows in these dairies ranged from twelve to thirty, mostly wretched-looking animals. They looked as though the March wind had whistled through their gaunt frames as through a sieve, and that they are now able to walk out of winter quarters and look upon the refreshing green grass of June is evidence that they are of a hardy race of bovines well suited for dairying of the description hereafter described.

On the Dorecourt road, a little north of College street, is situated the dairy of Charles Gooderham. It comprises a small plot of ground with a dwelling in dimensions about twenty by sixteen, one story high, with a pitch roof. Twenty feet from the dwelling stands a dilapidated barn or cow stable, which may be 24 x 20 feet at most, and between the house and stable is the well. A dog-house makes up the total number of buildings on the plot. In the house were housed no less than a dozen cows. They were huddled together, dirty from head to foot, and in wretched physical condition. The barn, however, was clean, the stench which came from it, though, the day was cool, was obnoxious a hundred yards distant from the place. The barn was surrounded with filth. In fact, it seemed nestled in a bed of excrement. Never was an attempt made at drainage, and ventilation for the cattle was, to all appearances, never dreamed of. The well from which they were watered stood hard by. Its close proximity to the barn, in which the byre rested indicated that the water in it must be dreadfully contaminated, and therefore an unmistakable source of disease. Mr. Gooderham, the proprietor, had been fined the day previous for allowing his cattle to run at large. When spoken to by THE GLOBE representative, he manifested a stolid and unfeeling indifference to the business as "there was no one but thieves and sharks doing business in Toronto now-a-days." "I have been here sixteen years," he continued, "in this business, and I am poorer now than when I commenced. I could make more money out of four cows in Old England than out of the twelve or sixteen I have at present—there are so many thieves and rascals about here. I tell you I am going to take the platform and tell some of those Colonels and high-toned fellows what they came from, and it is hard to face me when I get up to talk." When the old man rested and recovered from his excitement he was asked if he housed his cattle in that small shed on his plot. "Oh, yes," he said, "I do. I have a small shed, and I have plenty of milk." "What do you feed them on during the winter and up to the time you turn them out to grass?" "Oh, I give them grains from the brewery—I get lots of that stuff. Sometimes I give them bran and I often have to give them very little hay, a lot of water. I give them what I can get, and sometimes they require it." The old man again broke off into a tirade of abuse about the injustice of the law, thieves, etc., and it was impossible to straighten him out again and get a further description of his method of feeding milk cows. Gooderham sells milk in the Brockton district and as far east as Yonge street in the city.

The representative of THE GLOBE next visited the dairy of Patrick Lippin. It is situated on the west side of Dufferin avenue near Bloor. Lippin has been many years there in the dairy business. He has thirty cows, wretchedly housed, miserably fed, weak and spare of flesh. They are no better kept than those of Gooderham. Some are perhaps a great deal worse. Lippin has never been attempted on the premises, ventilation is absent of the question and the feed and arrangements for feeding are abominable. The stench arising from the place is fearful.

Not 100 feet from the Howard street school stands the byre of John Ewing. A large number of cows are wretchedly housed here, and the stench which arises from it is most necessary, during the hot months, to the children attending the school. The dairy of Charles Barker, on the corner of Rosedale avenue and Dundas street, and the dairy of William Ankins, on the east side of Dufferin street, are in similar condition to those above mentioned. The stables are neither drained nor ventilated, the cows are miserably fed and are in as bad condition as all the dairies for dairying or the keep of cattle are conspicuous for filth and misery and wretchedness seem to entirely surround these places. Truly the health authorities should make a rigid inspection of them at the earliest opportunity.

The extent of the prevalence of diphtheria in the northwest section of the city was next investigated by the representative of THE GLOBE. He visited a number of physicians who practise in Brockton, and made inquiry of them regarding the sanitary condition of the place. He found that while a great deal of sore throat, quinsy and croup existed, no case of diphtheria came to the knowledge of these gentlemen since last winter. "But," said one doctor, "it may be that the disease is great, and that the children in this district have had it, and are still suffering from it; but the symptoms are precisely the same, the membrane in the mouth being exactly similar to that in the mouths of children suffering from diphtheria. The many cases of this kind which have come under my knowledge I would class as diphtheria, and apt to be mistaken for diphtheria, if not taken care of in time. When this physician was asked if he had inquired into the cause of so much sore throat, etc., in the district, he said:—"I believe the polluted atmosphere in this vicinity has a great deal to do with it. Why, if you stand at the corner of Brock and Dundas streets you can see five slaughterhouses within a stone's throw of you. All are in full operation, and a large number of animals are slaughtered in them daily. The refuse from the five slaughterhouses flows into the Brock street sewer. No one can imagine the terrible effect it has on the atmosphere, and those who do not get the full benefit of it in the immediate vicinity get their share as the foul air belches forth from the manholes. This," he said, "is a fruitful source of the disease we had amongst children." When asked if he believed the milk sold in the district might not be the cause of a great deal of sickness, the doctor left his office and returned with a sample obtained from one of the Brockton dairies. It was then five o'clock and the sample produced had been standing from eight o'clock in the morning. The surface was slightly tinged with yellow, while beneath it the body of the milk was thin, more grey than white in color, while the bottom of the vessel containing it was covered with a nasty-looking sediment. "This is the kind of milk we have to use here, and it is impossible to get any better unless we keep a cow," he said, "in a lengthy description of the different dairies in the Brockton district, and pronounced the milk which came from them most injurious to health and a sure source of scarlatina and many

other diseases. "The cows in these dairies," he said, "are fed with foul and impure food; they are badly unhealthily, and the milk they give, if milk it can be called, must be injurious to health. Something should be done by the health authorities to remove these dairies and slaughterhouses from Brockton. They are a source of pestilence."

## CREAMERIES.

An Exposition of the Advantages of Co-operation in Butter Making.  
"Creameries" mean much more than the name implies—it carries with it a complete revolution in working most of the farms of Ontario—it means growing roots, green corn (sown broadcast), more pasture and in a few years much larger returns of grain off half the quantity of land, owing to the improved state of the soil, consequent on better farming. The Canada thistles, docks, mustard and all other noxious weeds, kept subdued to such an extent as not to be injurious to the growing crop, and it means also a more economical mode of working the farm and a large accumulation of valuable manure.

The great majority of the farmers in Ontario have hitherto been accustomed to keep very few cows, consequently would take a week to collect sufficient cream to make a churning of butter; the cream stale before churning, and therefore the butter would spoil in a few days, sold to the storekeeper, who would send it into his cellar, pass it through rollers with other grades, all mixed together, and after packing into firkins keep it for shipment until cool weather would permit him to forward to a market, where it would probably be sold for twenty-five or thirty per cent. less than it cost him, finally proving one of the most serious leaks in his business, and which sends so many of our country storekeepers to grief.

Now for an attempt to suggest a remedy. We will assume a creamery is established—the proprietors of which agree to take at a certain price, all the milk obtainable—exchanging butter for milk with the farmer sufficient for his own household purposes, thus saving the housewife's time and labor of churning. Now for the practical part of it. Select one dozen good milk cows, with good points, and scrubbing in every respect. Have warm, airy byres, kept scrupulously clean, and the cows carefully, with due exercise of practical knowledge, which is all important in feeding all animals. In working one hundred acres of land commence by manuring and summer-fallowing ten acres, and plant and sow roots as required, such as potatoes, turnips, mangolds, corn (sown broadcast) for feed, carrots, etc. That quantity of land properly tillage would produce a valuable return and leave in splendid condition for the crop to follow. After roots taken off, if possible plough in the fall, opening the main furrows to carry off the water; sow it with barley in spring and seed down with timothy and clover; next year take off two crops of hay, if the season admits of cutting a second crop; fourth year take crop of hay and pasture second crop, and then sow fall wheat on a well-turned soil, or, if land not adapted for it, sow a white clover in the spring—which completes my brief opinion of the prospective good effects of creameries and a simple, economical five-year rotation crop system.

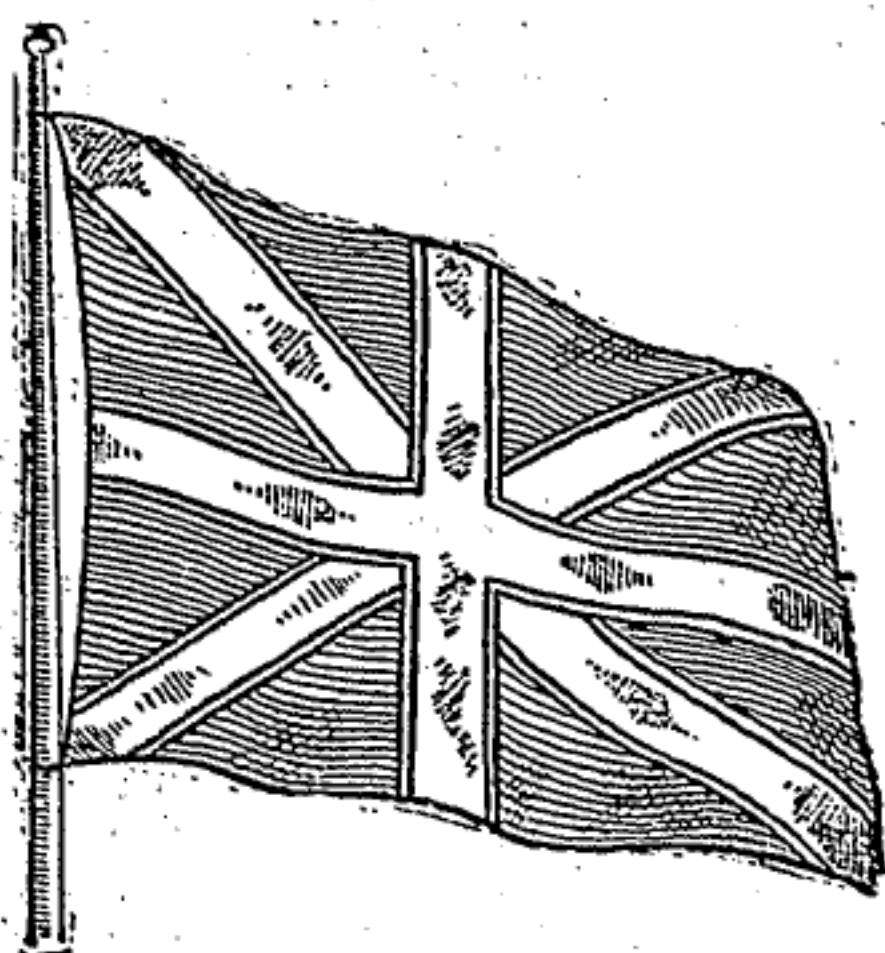
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ONE Man's Extremity is another Man's Opportunity. Our Grip on the Market has BROUGHT this BARGAIN to our Customers. We want the Public to know just what we offer. When we say the Goods are BARGAINS they are positive. When we say no such picnic was ever before offered we have the Goods to back up the statement. We will the Flag of Cheap and Good Clothing of Brilliant, Sparkling Bargains to the mass and defy any Clothier in the World to Lower our Colors.

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For further information apply at the company's ticket offices.  
J. HICKSON,  
General Manager.  
Montreal, 21st May, 1888.

## Canadian Pacific Railway

SPECIAL

Colonist Excursions

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\$25.00

From any Station on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, Toronto and West.

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TRADE SALE TO-MORROW.Commencing at 9.30 a.m. sharp.  
BOOTS AND SHOES ON WEDNESDAYat 2 p.m.  
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To-morrow (Tuesday),

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Most desirable farm, fine buildings, easy terms. See posters or apply to Finlay &amp; Scott, Auctioneers, Brussels, or

HENDERSON & SMITH,  
Vendor's Solicitors, 23 Adelaide street east, Toronto.

## FINANCIAL.

## THE ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND NO. 61.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the current half-year (being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum) has been declared upon the capital stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after FRIDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the banking house, in this city, on Tuesday, the 13th day of June next. The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

Toronto, 25th April, 1888. C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

## THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its agencies on and after the 1st day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st May, inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking house, in this city, on Tuesday, the 13th day of June next, the chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board. J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

Toronto, April 25, 1888.

## Farmers' Loan &amp; Savings Company.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Farmers' Loan &amp; Savings Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and all other business relating to the management of the Company, will be held at the Company's office, No. 10 Toronto street, Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH JUNE NEXT, at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of the Board. GEO. S. C. BETHUNE, Sec. Treas.

Toronto, 23rd May, 1888.

## BICYCLES

AND

TRICYCLES.

HANDSOME CATALOGUE POST FREE.

## S. F. M'KINNON &amp; CO.

Our travellers started out again this morning with a fine assortment of hats suitable for June trade. We carry an abundance of WHITE STRAWS in all the leading styles.

Our FLOWER STOCK is well assorted, and we are offering lines at clearing prices. Would call special attention to our stock of fine French Flowers.

We are showing a full line of Boating Shawls, and the newest patterns are represented.

Letter orders will have our prompt and most careful attention.

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We have a complete range of White Hats for June trade, excellent shapes and low prices.

Orders by Letter, Telephone and Telegraph receive our best attention.

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